NNF-F

ORDER NO. 00024839

ORDER FOR REPRODUCTION SERVICES

PREPARED BY CFOX

DATE PREPARED 02/13/87

QUOTE NO. NNFJ887-005[illegible]

See reverse of this form for important information.

CUSTOMER USE	TYPE OF PAYMENT		AMOUNT
	1. PREPAID	CHECK OR MONEY ORDER NO.	
	2. DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NO.	
	3. PURCHASE ORDER	ORDER NO. *(Attach original and copy of P.O.)*	

NARA USE ONLY	ROUTING	DATE IN	DATE OUT
	RECORD PREPARATION		
	ORDER PRODUCTION ☐ LAB ☐ BRANCH ☐ VENDOR		
	OTHER *(Specify)*		

4. BILL TO

NAME HESSLER GENE
ADDRESS MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM
7TH & WASHINGTON
CITY & STATE ST LOUIS STATE MO
ZIP CODE 63101 COUNTRY USA

5. SHIP TO

NEWMAN E P
6450 CECIL AVE
ST LOUIS STATE MO
63105 COUNTRY USA

GL CREDIT 292.1

8. Have you ordered from the National Archives in the past year?

6. Customer Contact

7. Daytime Telephone

RECORD GROUP DESCRIPTION
MINT
5.00

CUSTOMER CODE IN

9. DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS	10. QUANTITY	11. TYPE OF COPY	12. COST
MINT CORRESPONDENCE, 10E1/9/19/8 THE FOLLOWING ARE IN TRANSFER BOX 27 1. DEC 2, 1837, DIRECTOR OF MINT TO SEC. TREASURY, 4PP 2. DEC 4, 1837, SEC. TO DIR., 2PP 3. DEC 6, 1837, DIR. TO SEC., 2PP THE FOLLOWING ARE IN TRANSFER BOX 35 4. JUNE 26, 1844, DIR. TO CROCKER BROS., 3PP 5. JULY 11, 1844, CROCKER BROS. TO SEC. OF TREAS., 3PP PACKING SLIP ONLY	14	PAPER/PAPERNARAT PACKING SLIP ONLY	4.90

Draws a SINGLE line through any item you do not wish to order. Page counts MAY be estimated. See attached price list for unit prices. Prices are subject to change without notice. This quotation will be honored for 30 days from DATE PREPARED noted above.

13. SHIPPING AND HANDLING *(Foreign orders only)* ▶

14. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST ▶ 4.90

LAB USE	DATE	OPERATOR	OPERATOR TIME	UNITS COMPLETED

NAJC USE		
	SHIP TO CUSTOMER	☐
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS HOLD FOR PAYMENT	☐
	BALANCE PAID SHIP TO CUSTOMER	☐

BRANCH USE DATE SHIPPED 3/16/87

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD

NATF Form 72 (9-85)

INSTRUCTIONS

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Please TYPE or PRINT all information requested on this form. Check the name and address printed in Block 4 and make any corrections. If your order is to be shipped to a different address, please enter the information in Block 5. Complete Blocks 6 and 7 with the name and daytime telephone number of a person we may contact if we have questions about your order. If you have ordered from us within the last year, write YES or NO in Block 8. Keep the PINK copy of this form for your records.

REPRODUCTIONS

Unless otherwise specified, the records described on the front of this form may be reproduced by electrostatic or microfilm copying from the original documents. If the method has been specified, the physical nature of the original documents requires that form of reproduction. If the method of reproduction has not been specified, complete the type of service you require. IMPORTANT – Review the description of the records cited. If there is any material listed that you do not wish to order, draw a SINGLE line through the information on the form.

Use the attached price list to calculate the cost of each item you wish to order. Note the total cost of the items you wish to order in the space indicated. See below for payment instructions. **Please note that page counts may be estimated.** Any adjustments to the total cost of your order will be made after the work is completed and you will be notified if any additional payment is required.

PAYMENT

Prepayment is required for orders from individuals; purchase orders may be accepted from organizations. You may also use an EXISTING Deposit Account. All payments must be made in U.S. Dollars. U.S. Treasury regulations require a minimum amount of $15.00 for payments drawn on non-U.S. banks. Make your check or money order payable to: **National Archives Trust Fund.** DO NOT SEND CASH THROUGH THE MAILS. If you have questions about your payment, please write to: **Cashier, National Archives Trust Fund, Washington, D.C. 20408.** You may also call (202) 523-3044 between the hours of 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

PREPAID ORDERS

Note your check or money order number and enter the total amount of your payment in Block 1. Return this form and your payment in the enclosed, preprinted envelope. All payments are processed by a financial institution for the National Archives Trust Fund and the orders are forwarded to the National Archives. If the envelope is missing, send this form and your payment to:

National Archives
Trust Fund Board
P.O. Box 100793
Atlanta, GA 30384

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

If you wish to use an EXISTING Deposit Account, enter your account number and the total amount of your order in Block 2. DO NOT USE THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. Send this form to:

Cashier
National Archives
Trust Fund
Washington, D.C. 20408

For information about NEW Deposit Accounts, write to **Cashier** under separate cover at the address given above.

PURCHASE ORDERS

If your organization submits a purchase order, enter your purchase order number and the total amount authorized in Block 3. Attach the original and one (1) copy of your purchase order to this form. DO NOT USE THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. Send this form to:

Cashier
National Archives
Trust Fund
Washington, D.C. 20408

from Archives of U.S.

Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia, Dec 2d 1837

Sir

An attempt was made here some time ago to put spurious coppers coins in circulation in Philadelphia and they were actually advertised for sale by one of our Merchants. The unlawful proceeding was, however, promptly put a stop to; and our District Attorney, Mr. Read, brought the matter before the Grand Jury of the U.S District Court who after attending to the representations made by Mr Read and myself, made a presentment upon the subject, which was published in some of the Philadelphia papers.

I find that the same offence has been committed at Baltimore and that you have caused measures to be taken to arrest the evil there.

I now write for the purpose of calling your attention to the great extent to which, as I have reason to believe, spurious copper coins are circulated in New York. A gentleman has recently brought me from there ten different varieties; some of them such imitations of the legal coin that I think they might be brought under the law of March 3, 1835 against counterfeiting. All of this comes within the terms of the Act of May 8, 1792, Section 2.

The greater part of these spurious coins are evidently made at the same establishment as they have the same face or the same reverse.

Most of them are very light, some not exceeding three quarters the weight of the cent for which they are passed. The circulators of some of these spurious coppers may be easily found, since they have had their addresses marked on the reverse of the coins. — One is Ezra B. Sweet, No. 200 Canal Street, N.Y. — Another is Smith Clock Establishment No 7 Bowery, N.Y. — Another is Robinson, Jones & Co — Another New York Joint Stock Exchange Company, No 6 Tontine Building, Wall St

I have just had brought to me the New York Observer of this day in which is the following statement

"Immense numbers of spurious Cents are in circulation in this city, the Journal of Commerce says they are generally light and "sold by the hundred at 62 cents a hundred and that the market women make a regular business of buying light cents and "no cents" by the quantity at a discount, and passing them off in place of real cents." The Emancipator of the last week advertises a new emission, "similar in appearance to new cents — _nearly_ as heavy and made of "pure copper" for sale at the Anti Slavery office on Nassau Street. They have anti-slavery devices on them"

I am told that spurious copper coins are largely in circulation in Boston, but I have no exact information on this point

the coinage of copper is the only operation of the Mint by which any profit is made; and if this illegal interference with our functions is arrested the profit will be so considerable as very appreciably to reduce the expenses of the establishment

I am sir my resp

R. M. P
Dir

To Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec of Treasy

Dr.
(Robert M. Patterson)

Robert M Patterson (Mint Director) to Treas Secy Woodbury
Dec 2, 1837

Dec 4, 1837 Woodbury to R. M Patterson

Dec 6, 1837 Patterson to Woodbury

June 26, 1844 Patterson to Crocker Brothers
July 11, 1844 Crocker Bros to Woodbury with enclosure of letter from R & W Robinson dated July 4, 1844

NY Observer of Dec 2, 1837

Emancipator

from Archives
of U.S.

Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia, Dec 2d 1837

Sir
An attempt was made here some time ago to put spurious
copper coins in circulation in Philadelphia and they were
actually advertised for sale by one of our Merchants. The
unlawful proceeding was, however, promptly put a stop
to; and our District Attorney, Mr. Read, brought the matter
before the Grand Jury of the U.S District Court who after
attending to the representations made by Mr. Read and myself,
made a presentment upon the subject, which was published in some
of the Philadelphia papers.

I find that the same offence has been committed at Baltimore
and that you have caused measures to be taken to arrest the
evil there.

I now write for the purpose of calling your attention
to the great extent to which, as I have reason to believe,
spurious copper coins are circulated in New York. A gentleman
has recently brought me from there ten different varieties,
some of them such imitations of the legal coin that I think they
might be brought under the law of March 3, 1835 against
counterfeiting. All of this comes within the terms of the Act of
May 8, 1792, Section 2.

The greater part of these spurious coins are evidently made
at the same establishment as they have the same face or the
same reverse.

Most of them are very light, some not exceeding
three quarters the weight of the cent for which they are passed
The circulation of some of these spurious coppers may
be easily found, since they have had their addresses marked
on the reverse of the coins. — One is Ezra B. Sweet, No.
200 Canal Street N.Y — Another is Smith Clock Establishment
No 4 Bowery, N.Y. — Another is Robinson, Jones & Co —
Another New York Joint Stock Exchange Company, No 6
Tontine Building, Wall St

I have just had brought to me the New York
Observer of this day in which is the following
Statement
"Immense numbers of spurious cents are in
circulation in this city, the Journal of Commerce says they
are generally light and "sold by the hundred
at 62 cents a hundred and that the market women
make a regular business of buying light cents and
"no cents" by the quantity at a discount, and passing
them off in place of real cents." The Emancipator
of the last week advertises a new emission,
"similar in appearance to new cents — nearly as heavy
and made of "pure copper" for sale at the Anti Slavery Office
in Nassau Street. They have anti-slavery devices on
them"

I am told that spurious copper coins are largely
in circulation in Boston, but I have no exact information
on this point

the coinage of copper is the only operation of the Mint by which any profit is made; and of this illegal interference with our functions is arrested the profit will be so considerable as very appreciably to reduce the expenses of the establishment

I am sir my resp

R. M. P
Dir

To Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec of Treasy

Dr.
(Robert M. Patterson)

from Archives of U.S.

Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia, Dec 2d 1837

Sir

An attempt was made here some time ago to put spurious coppers coins in circulation in Philadelphia and they were actually advertised for sale by one of our Merchants. the unlawful proceeding was, however, promptly put a stop to; and our District Attorney, Mr. Read, brought the matter before the Grand Jury of the U.S District Court who after attending to the representations made by Mr. Read and myself, made a presentment upon the subject, which was published in some of the Philadelphia papers.

I find that the same offence has been committed at Baltimore and that you have caused measures to be taken to arrest the evil there.

I now write for the purpose of calling your attention to the great extent to which, as I have reason to believe, spurious copper coins are circulated in New York. A gentleman has recently brought me from there ten different varieties, some of them such imitations of the legal coin that I think they might be brought under the law of March 3, 1825 against counterfeiting. All of this comes within the terms of the Act of May 8, 1792, Section 2.

The greater part of these spurious coins are evidently made at the same establishment as they have the same face or the same reverse.

Most of them are very light, some not exceeding three quarters the weight of the cent for which they are passed. The circulators of some of these spurious coppers may be easily found, since they have had their addresses marked on the reverse of the coins. — One is Ezra B. Sweet, No. 200 Canal Street, N.Y — Another is Smith Clock Establishment No 4 Bowery, N.Y. — Another is Robinson, Jones & Co — Another New York Joint Stock Exchange Company, No 6 Tontine Building, Wall St

I have just had brought to me the New York Observer of this day in which is the following statement

"Immense numbers of spurious Cents are in circulation in this city, the Journal of Commerce says they are generally light and "sold by the hundred at 62 cents a hundred and that the market women make a regular business of buying light cents and "no cents" by the quantity at a discount, and passing them off in place of real cents." The Emancipator of the last week advertises a new emission, "similar in appearance to new cents — nearly as heavy and made of pure copper" for sale at the Anti Slavery Office in Nassau Street. They have anti-slavery devices on them."

I am told that spurious copper coins are largely in circulation in Boston, but I have no exact information on this point

the coinage of copper is the only operation of the Mint by which any profit is made; and if this illegal interference with our functions is arrested the profit will be so considerable as very appreciably to reduce the expenses of the establishment

I am sir my resp

R. M. P
Dir

To Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec of Treasy

Dr.
(Robert M. Patterson)

Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia, Dec 2d 1837

Sir

An attempt was made here some time ago to put spurious coppers coins in circulation in Philadelphia and they were actually advertised for sale by one of our Merchants. The unlawful proceeding was, however, promptly put a stop to; and our District Attorney, Mr. Read, brought the matter before the Grand Jury of the U.S District Court who after attending to the representations made by Mr Read and myself, made a presentment upon the subject, which was published in some of the Philadelphia papers.

I find that the same offence has been committed at Baltimore and that you have caused measures to be taken to arrest the evil there.

I now write for the purpose of calling your attention to the great extent to which, as I have reason to believe, spurious copper coins are circulated in New York. A gentleman has recently brought me from there ten different varieties, some of them such imitations of the legal coin that I think they might be brought under the law of March 3, 1835 against counterfeiting. All of this comes within the terms of the Act of May 8, 1792, Section 2.

The greater part of these spurious coins are evidently made at the same establishment as they have the same face or the same reverse.

Most of them are very light, some not exceeding three quarters the weight of the cent for which they are passed. The circulators of some of these spurious coppers may be easily found, since they have had their addresses marked on the reverse of the coins. — One is Ezra B. Sweet, No. 200 Canal Street, N.Y — Another is Smith Clock Establishment No 7 Bowery, N.Y. — Another is Robinson, Jones & Co — Another New York Joint Stock Exchange Company, No 6 Tontine Building, Wall St

I have just had brought to me the New York Observer of this day in which is the following statement

"Immense numbers of spurious Cents are in circulation in this city, the Journal of Commerce says they are generally light and "sold by the hundred at 62 cents a hundred and that the market women make a regular business of buying light cents and "no cents" by the quantity at a discount, and passing them off in place of real cents." The Emancipator of the last week advertises a new emission, "similar in appearance to new cents - nearly as heavy and made of pure copper" for sale at the Anti Slavery Office in Nassau Street. They have anti-slavery devices on them"

I am told that spurious copper coins are largely in circulation in Boston, but I have no exact information on this point

I was informed that Ostheimer had brought his lawyer and a metallurgist to Atlanta to hear my talk. Ostheimer and Werner must have disclosed to some extent [redacted] what my opinion was going to be. The talk was the last of four presentations and when my turn came the [redacted] seats were all filled [redacted] and people were standing and sitting in the aisles, some dealers having temporarily closed their bourse tables to be present. The talk also included ~~a~~ an unequivocal [redacted] opinion that the normally recognized 1804 dollars [redacted] and their dies were not made in 1804. After the talk I was asked by Ostheimer to attend a breakfast the next morning to hear and discuss [redacted] the thoughts of other numismatists. At that breakfast there was a lively commentary by others while I just listened. I was told at the conclusion that suit would be filed against me. Since the news media thrives on controversy there was a quick publication of [redacted] the written version of my talk by those who published Ostheimer's article.

Nine years after his purchase Ostheimer wrote Werner a letter dated August 7, 1970 that Werner should refund the money and take back the coins. Ostheimer said that Werner "led us to believe that these were bonafide pieces." Thus it appears that the installment payments due after the date of the talk had been completed [redacted]. The return and refund never took place and ~~those~~ coins remained in the Ostheimer collection until most of the primary collection (but not the altered dollars) were sold at the August 9, 1975 auction of Superior Stamp and Coin Co., Inc. Some of the Ostheimer collection (including the altered dollars) was sold to an undisclosed client of Superior about that time and remains there presently. Werner had never guaranteed authenticity and had shared with Ostheimer the facts which Werner knew. [redacted]

The purpose of much of this detail is to emphasize the importance of guarantees of authenticity; the danger of relying on testing results of numismatically inexperienced people; the risk of reliance on opinions of people who have a conflict of interest; the frequency of encountering fence [redacted] sitters who do not wish to become involved; the frequency of opinions being changed; and the reappearance of non-genuine coins.

The coinage of copper is the only operation of the Mint by which any profit is made; and if this illegal interference with our functions is arrested the profit will be so considerable as very appreciably to reduce the expenses of the establishment

I am sir my resp

R. M. P
Dir

To Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec of Treasy

(Dr. Robert M. Patterson)

the option was exercised on or about June 20, 1961 and Werner wrote on that date to the Ostheimers ~~saying~~: "I am just as pleased in selling you the 1804-1805 as you were in purchasing them. I am sure the coins will bring to you, besides the monetary rewards, a reward of satisfaction of the ownership and the happiness that your collection contains the only known genuine coins."

#By this time Ostheimer had written and had published in the "various" numismatic media previously referred to his detailed articles asserting

the authenticity of the coins. After I had read the articles I determined either to become convinced of or to condemn the findings but not to stay in limbo. After extensive study of the photographs which Ostheimer had been cooperative enough to send to me I concluded that the coins were alterations and asked him for permission to examine them. When I went to Philadelphia for that purpose he showed the coins to me and he asked for my opinion. I told him the pieces were definitely alterations and that Bolender had written to me on July 12, 1961 changing his prior written opinions and now agreed with me. In the course of that conversation I mentioned the superb alterations of early U.S. cents made by the alleged "Smith of Ann Street." Werner was promptly told what I had said and wrote letters urgently to Abe Kosoff, George Fuld and Art Kagin requesting information about Smith of Ann Street and his work, never mentioning the 1804 or 1805 dollars. Werner offered to pay any expenses in obtaining that data. The replies are truly classic — Kosoff suggested asking John J. Pittman; Fuld suggested asking Walter Breen; and Paul Kagin suggested asking Eric P. Newman. That ~~really~~ was passing the buck — and I am not referring to either the 1804 or 1805 buck.

Mint of the United States
June 26th 1844

Gentlemen:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst in which you state in reply to mine of the 18th that you will make and furnish us with the planchets we may need, made from copper of the United States Mines, at the same price and on the same terms as heretofore

The President has himself communicated to me his desire that for the encouragement of our own mines and the credit of circulating copper of our own country, I should, if practicable, procure for the mint planchets of United States copper. I therefore gladly take advantage of your offer and have to request that the copper furnished by you to the Mint, thence forward, be from the Mines in the United States.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers lately

"It is stated that counterfeit pennies worth sixty-two cents per hundred, are made by the thousand, in Attleborough, Mass. they may be detected by comparison with the genuine coin. Half the cents in circulation are the Massachusetts issue."

Can you explain to me the origin of this rumor.

Very Respectfully
Your faithful servant
R. M. P.

To
Messrs Crocker Bros & Co
Taunton, Mass.

Attleborough July 4, 1844

Messrs Crocker Bros. & Co

[redacted] Gentn

Yours of the 1st, is received - in ~~B~~ reply we would say that we do not know of any cents being made in Attleborough nor can we account for the Paragraph which we have noticed in the papers.

We struck Shop cards in 1839 ~~1839~~ from Blanks which we purchased of you, but they did not represent a cent at all.

At the time of the suspension of the Banks we saw some Blanks which were struck in Waterbury, Conn to represent a cent with these words Not one cent for Tribute ~~=~~ But Millions for defence. that is the most we know about counterfeit Pennies

Yours respectfully

R & W. Robinson

pr A.H. Draper

Crocker Bros
was in Taunton, Mass
as shown by notation
on back of letter

~~The above~~
~~date looks to be 1839~~
~~I should be 1837.~~

suspension
means 1837

From
Messrs. Crocker, Bros. & Co
Taunton, Mass.
July 11/44.
Rec. 13th.

R. M. Patterson Esq
U S Mint
Philadelphia

11

Taunton July 11. 1844.

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director U.S. Mint
Dear Sir

We duly received your favor of the 26th inst. & on receipt we addressed a letter to Messrs R. & W. Robinson, respectable manufacturers of Buttons &c, respecting the paragraph in the Newspapers you allude to –

We annex copy of their reply – Our previous opinion that there was no truth in the statement, receives confirmation from the annexed letter.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Crocker Bros & Co

Attleborough, July 21. 1841

Mess Crocker, Bro. & Co.,
Gent.

Yours of the 1st inst. is received, in reply we would say that we do not know of any cents being made in Attleborough, nor can we account for the Paragraph which we have noticed in the Papers,

We Struck some Shop cards in 1839 from Blanks which we Purchased of you, but they did not represent a cent at all.

At the time of the Suspension of the Banks we saw some Blanks which were Struck in Waterbury, Conn. to represent a Cent with these words Not one cent for Tribute But Millions for defence. That is the most we know about counterfeiting Pennies.

Yours Respectfully

R. & W. Robinson
Pr. A. H. Draper

(To/
Mess. Crocker, Burr, & Co.
Taunton, Mass.

June 26/44.

Mint of the United States
June 26th 1844.

Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st. inst. in which you state, in reply to mine of the 18th. "that you will make and furnish us with the planchets we may need, made from Copper of the United States Mines, at the same price and on the same terms as heretofore".

The President has himself communicated to me his desire, that for the encouragement of our own mines, and the credit of circulating copper of our own country, I should, if practicable, procure for the Mint, planchets of United States Copper. I therefore gladly take advantage of your offer and have to request that the copper furnished by you to the Mint, henceforward, be from the Mines in the United States.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers lately;

"It is stated that counterfeit pennies, worth sixty two cents per hundred, are made by the thousand, in Attleborough, Mass. They may be detected by comparison with the genuine coin. Half the cents in circulation are the Massachusetts issue!"

Can you explain to me the origin of this rumor?

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant.
R.M.P.

To

Mess. Crocker, Brothers & Co
Taunton, Mass.

To Sec. of Treasury.

Dec. 21. '37.

December 1837

Mint of the U. S.
Philadelphia, Decr 2d, 1837.

Sir,

An attempt was made here, some time ago, to put Specimen copper coins in circulation ~~in Philadelphia~~, and they were actually advertised for sale by one of our Merchants. The unlawful proceeding was, however, promptly put a stop to; ~~by the interference~~ our District Attorney, Mr. Read, brought the matter before the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, who, after ~~seeing~~ attending to the representations made by Mr. Read and myself, made a presentment upon the subject, which was published in some of the Philadelphia papers.

I find that the same offence has been committed at Baltimore, and that you have caused measures to be taken to arrest the evil there.

I now write for the purpose of calling your attention to the great extent to which, as I have reason to believe, ~~these~~ ~~the~~ Specimen Copper Coins are circulated at New York. A gentleman has recently brought ~~to~~ me from there ten different varieties, some of them such imitations of the legal coin that I think they might be brought under the law of March 3d, 1835, against counterfeiting. All of them come within the terms of the act of May 8th, 1792, Sect. 2.

The greater part of these spurious coins are evidently made at the same establishment, as they have the same face & the same reverse.

Most of them are very light, some not exceeding three-quarters of the weight of the cent, for which they are passed.

The ~~offenders~~ circulators of some of these spurious ~~coins~~ coppers, may be easily found, since they have had their addresses marked on the reverse of the coin. — One is Ezra B. Sweet, No. 200 ~~One is~~ Canal Street, N.Y. — Another is Smith, Clock establishment, No. 7½ Bowery, N.Y. — Another is Robinson, Jones & Co. — Another, New York Joint Stock Exchange Company, No. 6, Tontine Building, Wall St. —

I have just had brought to me the New York Observer of this day, in which ~~it is stated that "Immense numbers of spurious cents are in circulation in that city~~ ~~The term~~ is the following statement.

"Immense numbers of spurious cents are in circulation in this city. The

Journal of Commerce says that they are generally light, and "sold by the bushel at 62 cents a hundred, and that the market women make a regular business of buying light cents and "no cents" by the quantity at a discount, and passing them off in place of real cents." The Emancipator of the last week advertises a new emission, "similar in appearance to new cents — nearly as heavy, and made of pure copper," for sale at the Anti-Slavery office in Nassau Street. They have anti-slavery devices on them."

I am told that spurious copper coins are also largely in circulation in Boston, but I have no exact information on this point.

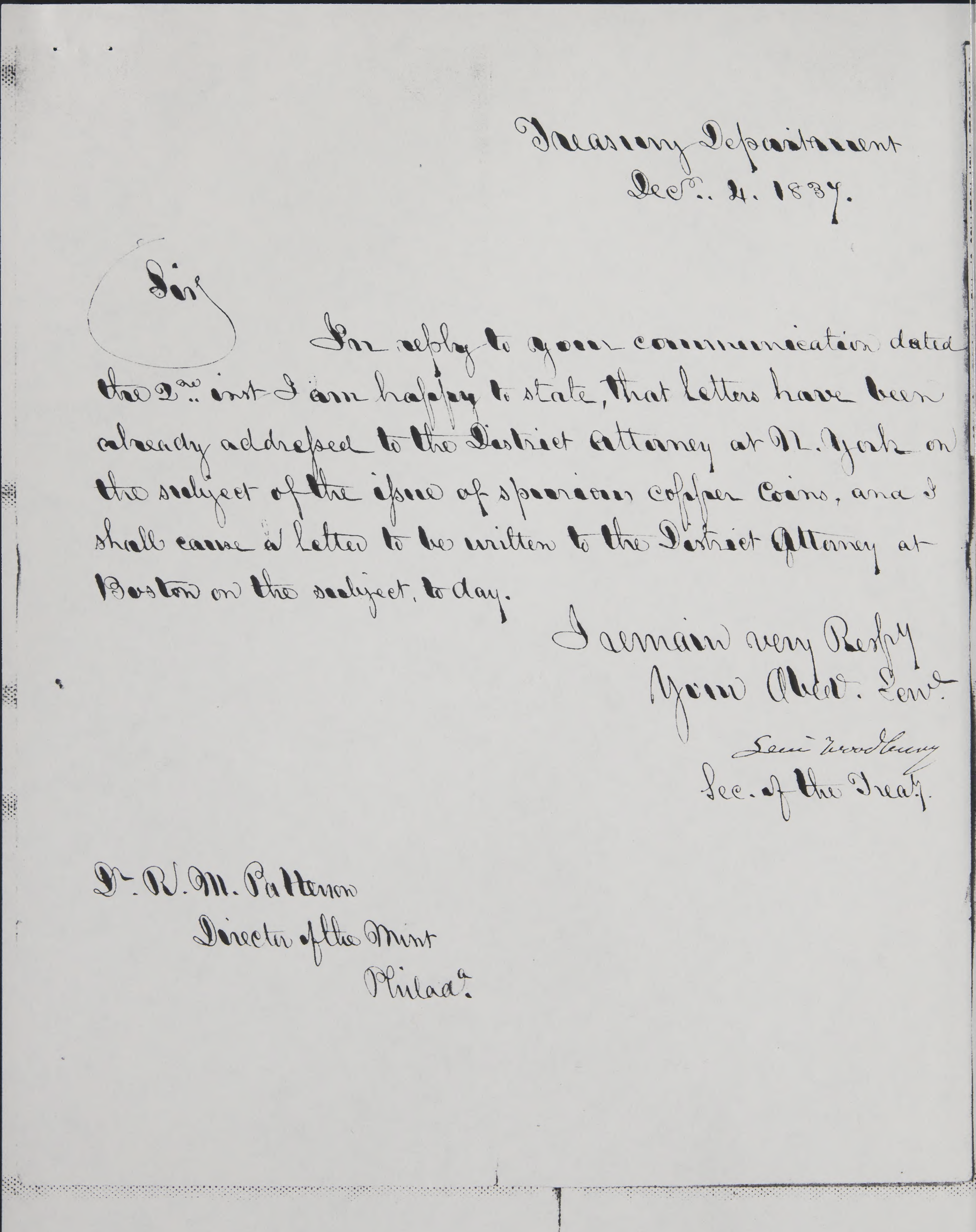
The coinage of copper is the only operation of the Mint by which any profit is made; and if this illegal interference with our functions is arrested, the profit will be so considerable as very appreciably to reduce the expenses of the establishment.

I am, Sir, very resp —
Y —

R. M. P.
Direct.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treasury

From / Sec. of Treasury.
Dec. 4, '37.
Rec. 7th.



Treasury Department
Decr. 4. 1837.

Sir

In reply to your communication dated the 2nd. inst I am happy to state, that letters have been already addressed to the District Attorney at N. York on the subject of the issue of spurious copper Coins, and I shall cause a letter to be written to the District Attorney at Boston on the subject, to day.

I remain very Respy
Your Obedt. Servt.
Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasy.

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philada.

To/ Sec. of Treasury.

Dec. 6, '37.

Mint — U. S.
(Dec. 6th, 1837.

Sir,

I had the honor of writing to you on the 2d. inst., on the subject of the spurious copper coins issued at New York. I have since received eleven new varieties from the same place, making twenty-two in all. Of these several contain addresses by which they may be identified, and the offenders known, – viz.

Henry Anderson, Chatham Square, N.Y.
H. Crossman, No 92½ Chatham St.
S. Maycock & Co., City Hall Place.
Merchants Exchange, Wall Street.
Abraham Riker, No. 131, Division Street.

The above coppers are from 16 to 32 grains lighter than the cent, and some of the other specimens are still more deficient in weight. I have also received one spurious copper coin from Boston. It professes to be issued by Wm. H. Milton, Nos. 4 & 6 Faneuil Hall. It is but two grains lighter than the cent.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. fr. Servt.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.